

DE LESSEPS SENTENCED.

THE COURT FINED AND CONDEMNED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Charles De Lesseps, Fontaine, Cottu, and Effie De Lesseps were sentenced to five years in prison for the Panama Canal case.

The court found the defendants guilty of fraud and conspiracy in the Panama Canal case.

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THE IRISH DYNAMITERS.

Debate in the Commons on the Question of their Release.

London, Feb. 9.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone said that, although he was unwilling to do anything to check liberty of discussion, the time had come when the Government must intervene in order to expedite the introduction of the Home Rule bill.

It had already in anticipation been denounced in the most violent terms, and if the debate was not closed to-morrow he would appeal to the House to sit on Saturday until the debate on the address would be finished.

Mr. John E. Redmond (Parliamentary member for Waterford City) then resumed the debate on the address. He moved the adoption of an amendment declaring in favor of the release of the men now undergoing imprisonment for treason felony.

Mr. Redmond quoted from speeches made by Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and other Ministers. He argued that the Government had created the expectation that amnesty would be granted to the convicted men.

The Irish Nationalists, Mr. Redmond declared, did not approve of the use of dynamite, and made no attempt to condone the crimes of those who had used it.

The prisoners had already suffered terribly. Some had died, others had gone mad, while still others were broken in health. It would be a noble and humane act to open the prison doors to these men.

Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that the honorable member for Dublin, Mr. J. J. O'Connell, in Dublin proved that Irish sympathy with dynamitism was as dead as a doornail.

Mr. Redmond's speech was interrupted by Mr. J. J. O'Connell, who declared that the Government had no right to release the prisoners.

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TO SAVE BOSTON'S COMMON.

THE WOMEN FLOCK TO THE STATE HOUSE TO OPPOSE A BILL.

Opposition to the Plan to Give Up Part of the Common to a Railroad Company.

Boston, Feb. 9.—The women of Boston entered a protest against the surrender of Boston Common to the West End Street Railway for tracks and storage purposes this morning at the State House, and they did so with vigor.

The historic protest of the women against the surrender of the common to the street railway was a demonstration of their determination to preserve the common for the people.

Two days ago the women of Boston began to see that the proposed rapid transit scheme included taking part of the common, and since then 1,500 of them signed a remonstrance.

Mr. J. J. Ward, however, named the list, and it was followed by that of Mrs. Mary Hemmaway. Then came an array of women's signatures such as was probably never before presented to the Legislature in behalf of any object.

Preserving the old common is exclusively a woman's movement. It is a protest against the surrender of the common to the street railway.

We plead for the preservation of Boston Common in its present state. We do not want to see it sacrificed to the street railway.

The green room at the State House was packed. The women were determined to see the bill passed.

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POLITICAL UNION.

Another Canadian Newspaper Converted to the Annexation Idea.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—One of the latest Canadian journals to become an advocate of political union is the Daily Ontario, published in Belleville. In its issue this morning it says:

"Continental union is the rather euphonious name under which a powerful organization is being formed in Canada. What does it mean? Just what the words signify—a union of the countries on this continent for political and commercial purposes.

Those who are prominent in the revolution are not all Liberals in political faith. There are just as many Conservatives enrolled as members of the new order of citizenship, and all are actuated by a single motive—the removal of trade barriers and the introduction of a freer and broader basis of international intercourse.

They assert, with much reason, that a true patriot will seek to benefit his country by whatever means he finds most potent and available. They do not want a forced separation from existing regulations, but depend on the conviction of public opinion that such a union will result in the greatest benefit to the continent.

The United States control the largest interest on this continent, possess the greatest wealth, and has the largest population, it is only reasonable that her institutions should yield less in the consummation of the scheme. It may be called annexation, but it would vitiate the whole thing if it were not a complete surrender of all differences in political and judicial usages.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, as President of the organization in this province and as the most authoritative exponent of the principle, seems to regard the movement as an indispensable alternative to the difficulties in trade matters. He has the courage of his convictions, too, and vulgar abuse by Tory organs cannot frighten him from a course he is convinced is right.

There are many others less prominent who are equally as fearless in the advocacy of the principle. The movement is being carried on by a series of lectures, and by the distribution of leaflets and circulars.

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BURNED IN AN ASYLUM FIRE.

FOUR INMATES OF A NEW HAMPSHIRE INSTITUTION DEAD.

The County Asylum Near Dover Destroyed by Fire—Only Three of the Inmates Escaped Death—Lost in the Confusion.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 9.—The insane asylum of Strafford county, about four miles out of this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out at 10 o'clock, and in less than an hour the building was a mass of flames.

The building was a two-story wooden affair, 130 by 35 feet, and burned like tinder, and only three of the inmates—Mrs. Sanborn, James Dailley, and Frank Ducharme—were rescued.

In making his rounds shortly after 10 o'clock Night Watchman Wilbur Chesley discovered the fire.

He at once gave an alarm, and William P. Driscoll, the keeper, and attendants rushed through the inmates' quarters, which were mainly on the second floor. They were unable to get the inmates out of the building until he was obliged to jump for his life.

The fire had gained a rapid headway and the majority of the inmates were so bewildered and confused that they stopped the escape of the others. The scene was heartrending.

The keeper, Driscoll, made every possible effort to liberate the inmates and remained in the building until he was obliged to jump for his life.

He sprang from a second-story window in order to save himself. A messenger was at once despatched to this city for assistance, and the rest of the inmates were rescued.

Before assistance arrived the building was in ruins. By the efforts of the firemen the main building of the county institution was saved.

The fire brightly illuminated the country for miles around. The inmates could be plainly seen as they tossed and tumbled in the fire.

The fire was first discovered in a cell occupied by a woman named La Foman.

It was very small, but Watchman Chesley said that it spread with a rapidity that was astonishing, and before he had given the alarm to Keeper Driscoll, it was almost beyond control.

The two broke the locks of the fifty cells, and then one of them got to his wife and two children, who lived in the building, out in their night clothing.

The fire extended to the main building of the county farm, which was occupied by over 100 inmates. The firemen were unable to get the inmates out of the building until he was obliged to jump for his life.

Meritt at once organized a fire brigade of these people, and through their heroic efforts the fire was subdued.

One of the inmates of the asylum, a woman, jumped from the burning building to the yard below, but was unable to escape owing to the high fence.

It surrounded that section of the building and she shared the fate of those inside. The building was built twenty years ago and cost \$10,000.

The number of those who escaped has been increased by one. William Tomblay of Great Britain, who was in the building, escaped, and walked a distance of two miles in a blinding snow storm to the house of William Ham, where he obtained shelter.

It took the Dover firemen ninety-five minutes to reach the scene, the roads being very icy.

The bodies of many of the victims are on the beds where they perished. The bodies of the victims are on the beds where they perished.

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D. EDGAR CROUSE'S MILLIONS.

The Heirs Declare that They Have a Clear Case Against Mrs. Kosteritz's Claim.

STRAFFORD, Feb. 9.—The heirs of the estate of the late D. Edgar Crouse are averse to talking about the correspondence which was found among the effects of the dead millionaire. They will not say directly what important information it is disclosing, but they say that it is in the case that it is locked up in a safe in the Trust and Deposit Company's vault.

"Two months ago I was somewhat apprehensive," said one of the heirs, "but now our case is as clear as day. We have not been idle, and as a result we have obtained evidence as to the woman's career, both before and after Edgar met her, and in both instances the record is decidedly against her. We have all the facts of her life, and we have the correspondence which was found among the effects of the dead millionaire. It is in the case that it is locked up in a safe in the Trust and Deposit Company's vault."

"There will certainly be no compromise on our part. No matter what sum she may claim, we will not pay it unless she can prove her right to it as the legitimate heir."

Mrs. Kosteritz, it is said, has been ill for some time. When she is better, she will probably make an effort to construct the will brought by the Crouses, and she will probably make an effort to construct the will brought by the Crouses.

THE CHILIAN AWARD DISTRIBUTED.

The Beneficiaries Receive Sum Amounting to \$100,000 Given to Survivors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Secretary of the Navy today approved the findings in regard to the distribution of the Chilean award for the families of those killed and injured at Valparaiso, Oct. 18, 1881, in the attack on the sea-men of the Baltimore. The Board arranged the casualties into four classes, and assigned a proportionate amount of the \$75,000 as follows:

To the families of those killed, namely, Charles W. Higgins, boatswain's mate, and Wm. Turnbull, cook, \$10,000 each.

To those seriously injured: Jeremiah Anderson, cook, \$5,500; John Hamilton, carpenter, \$5,500; John H. Talbot, seaman, \$5,500; John H. Davidson, landsman, \$5,500; George Panter, cook, \$5,500; Wm. Leacy, cook, \$5,500; Herman Fredericks, seaman, \$5,500; Henry C. Jackson, seaman, \$5,500; John McElroy, \$5,500; John Butler, seaman, \$5,500.

To those assaulted and detained in prison, eighteen in number, sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

To those arrested or slightly injured, twenty-three in number, sums ranging from \$500 to \$1,000.

BROKE A CUSTOM HOUSE LOCK.

A Train Robbed in Ohio of Goods En Route from This City to St. Louis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The Custom House lock on a freight car arriving here early this morning was found to be broken, and it is supposed that a large amount of valuable goods have been taken.

The car was full of goods, and the goods were found to be missing. The car was found to be empty, and the goods were found to be missing.

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OUR FLAG ALOFT IN HAWAII.

MINISTER STEVENS ASSUMES PROTECTORSHIP OF THE ISLANDS.

The Stars and Stripes Will Float Over the Public Buildings Subject to Orders from Our Government—Queen Liliuokalani Presents Her Case—Marines from the Boston Parade the Streets of Honolulu—The Provisional Government Adopts Laws and is Recognized by Representatives of the Powers as the Government De Facto.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The anxiously expected steamer Australia arrived off The Heads at an early hour this morning, with news that Minister Stevens had established a protectorate over the Hawaiian Islands. The act was executed on the morning of the 1st inst., when the Stars and Stripes were raised over Aliioli Hall, and the Minister issued the following proclamation, which was published in the United States Gazette.

"TO THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE: At the request of the provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, I, the name of the United States of America, assume protection of the Hawaiian Islands for the protection of the life and property and occupation of public buildings and the Hawaiian Islands, and I am authorized to perform the duties of a protector for the purposes specified, but not interfering with the administration of public affairs by the provisional Government. This action is taken pending and subject to negotiations at Washington. JOHN L. STEVENS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States."

"UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Feb. 1, 1893. Approved and executed by G. C. Williams, Captain, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Boston."

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—Since the coming into power of the new provisional Government, matters have been quiet, and the Hawaiian Islands are waiting for the decision of the United States Government. The indications to-day, however, are that there is a disunion existing among the members of the Executive Council of the new Government, and it is believed that a request has been made to the Hawaiian Minister to take full control pending the decision of the United States. Martial law still exists, and although there are no hardships reported, yet the people, both native and foreign, chafe under the situation. No arrests whatever have been made, and only the continued presence of armed men in the streets has quieted the people. The Boston's marines and sailors are paraded through the streets several times daily, but no open adverse comment is made upon their presence.

This morning the news was brought of the death of a Hawaiian nobleman, Mr. Stevens, the oldest and most influential of the Hawaiian nobles. The news was brought by a resident. The flags on all the consulates are now flying at half-mast.

The latest flying rumors obtained about town at 8 o'clock are to the effect that the American flag was to be placed over the Government House at the departure of the Boston's marines. The Hawaiian flag was to be placed over the Government House at the departure of the Boston's marines.

The car passed Newark all right at midnight, and the train stopped at Pataskala for water. It is believed that the burglars entered the car there and threw out the goods on the way here. A candle, nearly burned, was found in the car, and the goods were found to be missing.

There were at work for some time in the car. The goods were found to be missing. The goods were found to be missing.

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